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professor's family need to spend. Individuals and families vary in their necessities and standards of living as much in university circles as in other circumstances of life. Probably, however, it will be a fair approximation to the facts if we estimate the cost of living in the localities of the United States in which universities most comparable to those of Germany are situated, taking all of these variables into account, as one and a half times greater than in Germany.

Compared with other classes in the community, the German university professor is still better off than his American colleague. He ranks financially with very important legal and administrative officers; and no principal of a normal school or head of a city system of schools approaches in income from educational work the income received by a considerable percentage of university professors. The German governments pay teachers in the elementary schools well, and the teachers in the secondary schools especially well, but the full professor in a university receives over four times as much as the former and over twice as much as the latter class. The financial status of the university professor in Germany is thus seen to be at the top in the educational world and on a level with all except the nobility and the more successful of business men. It is unnecessary to revert to the dissimilar position of the university professor in America. And human nature being what it is, the higher relative prosperity of the German professor probably seems as important to him as his higher absolute prosperity.

THE OKLAHOMA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

THE Oklahoma Geological Survey was established by the act of the first legislature of the state of Oklahoma. The sum of \$15,000 was appropriated. The law provides that until suitable laboratories, libraries and test-

ing apparatus are provided by the state the survey shall be located at the state university.

The commission, consisting of the governor, the superintendent of public instruction and the president of the state university, met for organization, July 25, 1908. A director was appointed and instructed to begin at once the preparation of reports on building stone, road material and oil and gas.

A number of parties were at once organized and active field work pursued for six weeks. L. L. Hutchison, assistant director of the survey, had charge of a party in the oil fields in the vicinity of Tulsa and Muskogee. Members of this party were: W. J. Cross, B. C. Belt, A. C. Reeds and T. R. Corr. Dr. D. W. Ohern had charge of a party in the northern part of the state engaged in studying building stone, oil and gas and Portland cement rock. H. A. Everest, E. Z. Carpenter and H. G. Powell were in this party. Pierce Larkin made a reconnaissance of the Cretaceous deposit along Red River from Ardmore east to the Arkansas line. Dr. J. W. Beede, of Indiana University, studied the Pennsylvania-Permian contact in the northern part of the state. Chester A. Reeds and Key Wolf studied the economic products of the Arbuckle mountains. Gaylord Nelson collected data on the lead, zinc and tripoli deposits in the northeastern part of the state. G. W. Kneisly visited the granite quarries in the Wichita and Arbuckle mountains. Frank A. Herald and Chester C. Clark made a reconnaissance of the gypsum region in western Oklahoma looking for deposits of gypsite.

A geologic map of Oklahoma is being prepared, and it is the intention to publish preliminary reports on the oil and gas regions, the available road material, and the building stone of the state and a report on the economic resources of the Arbuckle mountains.

CHAS. N. GOULD

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON TUBERCULOSIS

THE program of the congress in session this week in the new National Museum, Washington, is as follows:

September 21–October 12—Exhibition.

September 28–October 3—Section meetings.

September 24–October 9—Special lectures (Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston).

Special days at the exhibition:

Monday, September 21, 8 P.M.—Formal opening.

Saturday, September 26—Women's clubs and allied organizations.

Sunday, September 27—Fraternal organizations.

Sunday, October 4—Labor unions.

Tuesday, October 6—Social and charity workers.

Thursday, October 8—Religious organizations.

Saturday, October 10—School children and teachers.

Monday, September 28, 11 A.M. (Assembly Hall, new National Museum)—Official welcome of delegates.

2:30 P.M.—Opening session of Sections I., II., III. and VI.

3:00 P.M.—Opening session of Section IV. (no sessions of Sections V. and VII. on Monday).

8:00 P.M. (Assembly Hall)—Lecture by Dr. A. A. Wladimiroff, of Russia, on "The Biology of the Tubercle Bacillus."

8:30–11:00 P.M.—Reception to visitors at the Corcoran Art Gallery.

Tuesday, September 29—Opening sessions of Sections V. and VII. and sessions of other sections continued.

2:30 P.M.—Section meetings continued.

8:00 P.M. (Assembly Hall)—Lecture by Dr. Arthur Newsholme, of London, Medical Officer to the Local Government Board of England, London, on "The Causes of the Past Decline of Tuberculosis, and the Light thrown by History on Preventive Measures for the Immediate Future."

Wednesday, September 30–Saturday, October 3—Section meetings continued.

September 30, 8:00 P.M. (Assembly Hall)—Lecture by Dr. Maurice Letulle and M. Augustin Rey, of Paris, on "La lutte contre la tuberculose dans les grandes villes par l'habitation: méthodes scientifiques et modernes pour construction" (The campaign against tuberculosis in large cities by scientific methods in the construction of habitations). Illustrated.

Thursday, October 1, 8:00 P.M. (Chamber of Commerce, corner of Twelfth and F Streets)—Dr. R. W. Philip, of Edinburgh, has been invited by the Chamber of Commerce of Washington to deliver his Boston address, "The Anti-tuber-

culosis Program; Coordination of Preventive Measures."

Friday, October 2, 2:30 P.M.—Reception by President Roosevelt to the delegates at the White House.

8:00 P.M. (new National Museum)—Lecture by Professor N. Ph. Tendeloo, Leyden, Holland, on "Collateral Tuberculosis Inflammation."

Saturday, October 3, 11:00 A.M. (Assembly Hall, new National Museum)—General Session of the Sections.

8:00 P.M. (Assembly Hall, New National Museum)—Lecture by Professor Bernard Bang, of Copenhagen, Denmark, on "Studies in Tuberculosis in Domestic Animals and what we may learn regarding Human Tuberculosis."

ORGANIZATION OF A BIOLOGICAL BOARD

At the Chicago meeting of the board of trustees of the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, measures were taken to institute a central board composed of representatives from all those stations engaged in marine work. Through a committee composed of the undersigned, a circular letter was addressed to all those stations believed to be engaged in the study of marine life. Responses were prompt and expressed a cordial endorsement of the plan. With one or two exceptions in which the directors did not feel that the character of the work would justify cooperation, all expressed their willingness to participate. Since the list was completed, and the report of the committee was ratified at the summer meeting of the board of directors, Woods Hole, one or two other stations have been heard from as now in process of development. It is contemplated that these and others, as they may be organized, will take their places on the board by invitation. The board as now organized consists of the following:

Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole—Dr. F. R. Lillie, director, University of Chicago.

Biological Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, N. Y.—Professor Henry S. Pratt, Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.

Biological Laboratory, Harpswell, Maine—Dr. J. S. Kingsley, director, Tufts College, Medford, Mass. Professor H. V. Neal, Galesburg, Ill., will act as substitute in the absence of Dr. Kingsley.